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[illegible]

ships : Olga, 4-masted schooner, 474 tons, Captain F. Boden, for Neuman, via Newcastle.

The Danish barque *Lettie*, from Hamburg, was berthed at the Adelaide Wharf yesterday.

atic buildings. Efforts may
pel some relation between
buildings and the mid-

land in cities is becoming

and the desire to roar
accommodation as can be
area of surface is likely
in the end than the
tators on the grounds of
and the lofty building has
anaphoric phraseology, "come
it there is in the nature of
in the dangers from fire,
the large crowds of people
together, and the greater
traversed for escape. But
has been experience enough
to prompt the neces-
sary and effective provi-
sions for safety; and yet in
New York, where one
of the finest buildings

and a politician like this to

ness, or indifference with
and authority can tolerate
of such traps for human
to say that such things
The means of making
lly fireproof are familiar
ct, while the contempera
are nearly bewildering
and number. And yet
of builders is allowed
ay with such appalling
ne are told in our
to-day. The question
height of buildings has
h considerable earnestness
and much has been
risks of fire and the
suppressing it in our
But who can doubt that

ings in this city that are
using this tragic scene of the

New York. It would be tant for such a catastrophe as this should be horrible. But when we know rigid enforcement of a law such an occurrence made very nearly inevitable in the last degree have been charged with men for the public safety, assistance of the necessities new development. To these lofty buildings being fire proof against rapid fire, and being provided independent means of every story, is a duty that waited for a day, if our desire to avoid a very

responsibility in the event of a disaster, as the white

the Governor will preside over the Executive Council which is to be held at New York.

The questions asked in the assembly yesterday were only two in relation to a private members' night. The first was the debate on the Mr. Neill's Divorce Amendment Bill. The discussion was led by Mr. Neill, who vigorously opposed the divorce laws. The Minister of Justice, who had been my opinion in favour of this bill, was not present. The public meetings were supporting this bill.

ever had the question placed

Mr. Slatery's arguments in support of granting divorce for the purpose of showing how in certain cases it is unjust. For instance, suppose a man on a desert isle, and his wife is away for over three years, and he is unable to find his wife again natural and general misery would be the result. In such cases, according to the law which may, according to the facts, happen, is that of a man who goes away accused of a crime which is innocent, is imprisoned for several years, and when he is released is the same, for on the innocent man the burden of his family is thrown, and he is sitting at his hearth. These arguments were vigorously addressed

a reason for opposing the ruling in a more moderate vein.

view, and urged that the enforcement law would prevent such cases, and would even save the lives of thousands of negroes who were in a shock of murders, such as the one which occurred on the Blackfriars bridge.

Against the bill was evidently a large number of members rose to enter their protest. The speaker thought it was better to have a present law, rather than to have no law at all, in the face of the dangers which the new law would involve. Mr. Copeland, treating the matter in a more serious vein, looked upon the bill as a mere extension as the first step on

illus decemans aterni was the key-
and's argument. He feared that,

were allowed, it would only
license, and its a brief period
another outcry in favor
relaxing the marriage in-
and for the family, he feared for
and firmly declared his belief
would in the end lead
sion. Holding these views, no one
near Mr. Copeland declare that
and votes he would give them all
Mr. Traill, in support of the
the hardships which a wife might
the event of her husband being
lengthened period. The bill was
every evils of this kind, and had
med so as to meet genuine cases
and not to open the door to abuse.
side Mr. Hutchinson joined in the
bill, declaring, upon principle,

no right whatever to interfere
contract. The law, he thought,

remains as it was, and members vigorously exhort themselves to divorce the rabbits which were country. One of the chief ill, Mr. Alfred Allen, urged the amendment of the law in this was asked for, he pointed out, of the present Divorce Act, the case of wilful injury, then, the party injured could dissolution of marriage. Mr. ally energetic, earnest appeal a, speaking on high religious a religious tone permeated the one after another of the men-claiming that their views, etc., were in accord with the least shippings of Scripture.

al soon after dinner, when Mr.

He declared that the measure interfered with the happiness of the family circle. It would not be home, it would apply only to those who had ceased to be homes in the true word, and had merely of domestic affliction and sorrow. Mr. Neild instanced persons from religious denominations which had been present at the bill. When matters came to a vote, Mr. Neild's following was 10, and in spite of the many speeches in opposition, he easily carried the measure, he easily carried the bill 6 votes to 20. In committee it was offered to the bill to raise the period of domestic violence from three years to five years.

negatived by 31 votes to 21.

amend the bill was made by
e suggested the omission
providing that no person
divorce who had obviously
only for the purpose. This he
ough the result, when a dis-
red that Mr. Neild still retained
favour of the bill. Mr. Mc-
other amendment, designed to
take the whole string out of it
was obviously to prevent any
recourse under the measure, and s
